

# WHO'S GOT THE MONEY

In Four Staples Area  
of Western Canada  
Dusted 450 Million Dollars  
in 1915.

The Farmers' Adjustment Committee have a house organ called "The Farmer," and in it comes a few words which appear as follows: "What can we do with the country?" It was clearly written, and for the benefit of the reader would have been placed in large letters at the top of the column. The purpose for which this article is published, however, that of telling the readers of the paper some of the great progress that is being made in agriculture in Western Canada, will be served by copying a portion of the article. Many of the readers of this paper probably have friends in our oil cities present—Bismarck, Bismarck, or otherwise, and they will be interested in learning that some friends are receiving a portion of the wealth that has come to Western Canada farmers as a result of certain kinds of oil production.

Reproducing from the article:

"Our Government does not produce money. It can't stamp 'One Dollar' on a bag of wheat, paper, and we cannot put a dollar's worth on either the paper nor the produce we worth a copper. What gives it value is the presence of the people of Canada who have behind the printed sign and our bank in their promise."

Now to you know what's got the money?

Let us put it this figure. The farms of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba last year raised \$40,560,000 bushels of wheat. If we take for an average 25 cents a bushel, that makes \$10,140,000. In Saskatchewan, and 25 cents in Alberta the average wheat crop was worth \$20,250,000. Add to this an average crop of \$24,500,000 barley, worth \$6,125,000; a barley crop of \$24,500,000 barley, worth \$6,125,000, and a crop of 10,000,000 bushels worth \$2,500,000, and you find that on these four staples alone the farms of Western Canada produced a wealth of \$67,865,000.

Please note that this wealth is in money. It is not in real estate at lumber values, industrial stocks that are half water and the rest air, fictitious good will of questionable merchandise. It is in hard cash, or—which is better—hard wheat.

These figures are only for the staple grain productions. They do not include the millions of dollars represented by the live stock and dairy industries, or the additional millions included in the root, fruit, and garden crops. The croplands of Saskatchewan, for instance, produced more buttermilk and ice cream last year than their total production amounted to six years ago. The milk, butter, and cheese production of Alberta for 1915 was valued at over eleven million dollars. The potato crop of the three provinces was worth five millions and a half. Corn and wheat—comparatively new crops—charged with tremendous possibilities—amounted to over a round million. Even honey you didn't know we raised honey (the bee kind) in this country, did you? Manitoba produced 100,000 pounds in 1915, and there isn't a bee in the province that doesn't swear he's a better honey-saver than anything in California or Washington.

That's where the money is; in the jeans of our honest friend the farmer, who was too slow to get into the cities when the rest of us saw shortcuts to wealth; who hadn't imagination enough to think a man can make money without earning it, and who was too dull to know that hard work is foolish. Well, he has the tough now. Likewise the money. Advertising.

Sometimes the village still migrates to a city and develops into a real man.

**NO MALARIA—NO CHILLS.**  
"Plantation" Chili Tonic is guaranteed to drive away Chills and Fever of your money refunded. Price 50c—Adv.

Some men work harder to get even than to earn money.

**Libby's Vienna Style Sausage and Potted Meats**  
Just open and serve. Excellent for sandwiches.  
Install Libby's at your grocer's.

**Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago**

# FOR HOT WEATHER

SIMPLICITY IN CLOTHES IS HOW MUCH IN DEMAND.

And how to dress the clothes that are simple in construction and yet attractive in style is the question of the day. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helps her.

The woman who wears naturally the clothes that can be slipped into easily in summer weather, avoiding the tedious processes that are demanded by the usual method of undressing dressing, finds the savings given a joy for it is both of use to her, and that of course, while she may not only washes but is cool. She can slip the thing over the shoulders, without the girdle and life is simplified. Only the motherhood and the foolish woman would expect her nervous system by undergoing herself in the odors of dress when the thermometer is rising things unpleasant in the morning. Life may demand alterations for certain hours and occasions, but in the house and before the afternoon, among them, if at any time, women should be free from the fear of influencing a multitude of clothes on her person.

Another choice of hot weather frocks which is to be recommended is a store's normal estimate of about 25¢ when fabrics go with what compensation, as the new-style frocks of white silk in various stripes. Blue, yellow, green and lavender against a white background are the selected colors.

The most dresses are being cut for these customers, including a sort of the sunburst decorations with pink buttons which seem to have suddenly found favor with those fashion circles outside because France sent over a black silk coat with a green lace belt, the above outlined with two rows of these white ornaments, but it is not even necessary for a woman to have an especially good acquaintance to accomplish one of the "newest fads" at a third the price.

This blouse is not like a menswear shirt with plait in front and back, the sleeve ending in broad turnover cuffs of white silk; the shirt is straight.



White Silk with Embroidered Belt.

With such dresses as mentioned by the calendar ladies we see the return of the rounded long and short. The collar is a sweeping affair of white silk that falls well down over the chest.

These gowns have taken the place of the ever popular jersey cloth as the wardrobe of several women who have monopoly in the wearing reputation of the same fabric, usually made up in the same manner. And an excellent quality of white silk is one of the materials which never loses regard.

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## TAKE PROPER CARE OF EYES

No Woman Can Be Really Beautiful Who Neglects This Most Important of Duties.

Most of us neglect our eyes until they are in such a dangerous state that we must care for them. How many read in poor light, sleep with the light streaming in on the eyes.

**PETER PAN HAT**



The model is a charming one in a combination of straw and velvet. The lower part of the high crown is of velvet. The upper part is of fine-woven straw. Two ribbon feathers are jauntily slipped into slits on either side of the hat.

## STYLES CALL FOR SIMPLICITY

Elaborate Hair Ornaments Have Passed Completely From the Ken of the Modern Woman.

Very elaborate hair ornaments are no longer in vogue. Simplicity rules, a fact which is appreciated by the woman who has really pretty hair. Ellets or tiaras or sets of jeweled pins and combs are not needed when the coiffure is beautiful in itself. A simple hair ornament which is in vogue at the moment is a poignard of jet. Jet is very effective in the hair, especially of blond or reddish locks. One poignard seen recently was of jet and rhinestones combined and set in alternate lines.

Boudoir jackets and caps are daintier than ever just now, but all these dainty prettinesses for the bed-

or strain them in the sunlight when bathing at the seashore or swimming.

How many of you bathe the eyes daily?

The daily eye bath is one of the most important and essential parts of every person's life. None would live in a house with unashed windows. We will go year after year without washing the windows of the soul.

When one considers how a clear, sparkling eye adds to the attractiveness of a face, one realizes that the best care should be given this sensitive organ.

I am told by physicians that indigestion, nervousness, headache and other ailments are often the result of weak, strained or tired eyes. Many women do not know their eyes are not normal; many are too vain to wear glasses. They prefer to disregard and upset the entire system rather than wear a pair of glasses because they look better without them. If the trouble is taken in time the glasses need never be worn in public.

The eye bath should be taken in the morning and before retiring. The eye cup fits over the open eye and the water will wash it out. Soft or distilled water should be used. A pinch of salt thoroughly diluted strengthens the eye and rests it. Boric acid is also a good eye wash. The cup must be well cleaned before using on either eye. Sometimes one eye will be infected while the other is quite well and the eye cup will carry the infection. Under no conditions should more than one person use the cup. If one can spare the time after washing the eyes it is wise to lay a damp cloth over them and lie down for ten minutes.

When reading one should always sit so that the light comes from the back or over the left shoulder. The book or paper should be held about two feet away. If one must hold the book nearer or farther away to read with comfort an eye specialist should be visited.

I want to remind you of the danger for those who rub the eye with the hands or fingers or handkerchief. Many causes of eye trouble can be traced to them.—Chicago News.

room must be washable to be practical. Cleaning is costly, and the laundry must suffice for the woman of average means, so that is the reason one well-dressed girl has chosen Neptune satin for her boudoir. "Not only can it be washed," she says, "but it may even be boiled." Hers is of bird's-egg blue and is trimmed with lace and tassels and work over a petticoat of boucles of lace.

For Young Girls.

In the evening the more diaphanous the dresses of the young girls, the more becoming they are, and scarves of tulle of every color are twisted round the figure and neck, just as a pretty woman knows so well how to adjust them with the most satisfactory results.

## BIG VALUE OF PROPER SHEEP DIPPING



Scabby Sheep With Entire Hind Quarter and Flank Afflicted—Discolored Area Is Due to Dip Brain From Head Dressing.

Two dippings, from 10 to 14 days apart, are necessary in order to insure the complete destruction of all the mites which cause sheep scab. The first dipping should kill all those that are hatched, but may not destroy the eggs that have been laid in the wool during a winter in Farm Progress. These hatch in about ten days, and the mites which remain will amount to the second dipping. Large sheep owners will find it advantageous to build and maintain their own permanent dips. Farmers and others who have only a few head of sheep may employ the portable gasoline-driven dipping tanks known as "hog dips," or dipping vats.

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Dipping Sheep in a Cement Vat.

made of canvas. In addition, means must be provided for heating the bathes as the temperature of the solution is an important factor in its efficiency. Both the lime-sulphur and the chlorine and sulphur dips should have a temperature of from 100 to 105 degrees Fahrenheit. If the bath is hotter than this the sheep may be injured, and if it is colder the grease in the wool will retard its action and the mites may not be destroyed.

It is extremely contagious and may be spread in a number of ways. A flock of scabby sheep will infect roads, old bed grounds, sheds, trails, pasture ranges and the ground around watering places. During the dry summer months the scab often remains dormant, and it is not uncommon at these periods for the dock master to believe that he has eradicated it. With the coming of cold rainy weather, however, the disease reappears.

At the present time one of the most active factors in spreading infection in the range country is the buck. In many sections it is the custom for owners to put their bucks in a public buck herd, where they remain until a short time before they are turned into the ewe flock. Some of these community buck herds consist of from 500 to 1,500 animals belonging to a large number of different owners. Should such exist in any one of the different districts covered by these men, the entire buck herd will become infected and the bucks, in turn, will spread the disease upon their return to the ewe flock.

It has been estimated that more than 50 per cent of the outbreaks of scab in the sheep-raising ranges in the West are due directly to these buck herds.

## BEST TROUGHS OF CONCRETE

Last Indefinitely and Are Cheaper in Long Run Than Other Kind—Formula Is Given.

Nothing contributes to the health and thrift of farm live stock more than an abundant supply of pure water. Realizing this, many Mississippi farmers are building clean, sanitary and permanent watering troughs of concrete. Since such troughs last indefinitely they are proving not only more satisfactory than other kinds of troughs but cheaper in the long run.

In making waterproof concrete, such as is used in water troughs and tanks, it is best to use a very wet mixture. The formula commonly used is one part cement, two parts sand, four parts gravel. Add water until the mixture will pour off the shovel. On the present-day farm concrete has many uses. Fence posts, feeding floors and walks made of concrete will last indefinitely.

Use good materials—clean sand and gravel, with not over five per cent of loam, clay or other foreign matter.

Use a reliable brand of Portland cement, free from lumps.

Use clean water to mix.

Place in forms within 30 minutes after mixing.

Keep wet and allow to "cure" 30 days, protecting from the sun during the curing period.—Mississippi A. & M. College.

## HARVESTING CORN WITH HOGS

Will Return Greater Profit Than That Harvested in Usual Way—Test at Missouri Station.

One acre of corn harvested by hogs will return a greater profit than an equal acre harvested in the usual way. At the Missouri experiment station an acre of corn hogged off produced more pork than an acre of corn harvested and fed to hogs in the customary way. It is not practicable to hog down the entire corn crop, but it is good practice to utilize a certain portion of the crop in this way.

## SWINE TREATED WITH VIRUS

Vaccinated Hogs Should Be Placed in Separate Pen Away From Other Animals of Herd.

By W. P. BHULLER, Oklahoma Experiment Station.

If you vaccinate a part of your herd of hogs by the double treatment they should be placed in a separate pen away from the other hogs, and kept under quarantine, so to speak, for about three weeks, in order to avoid the possibility of transmitting cholera to the unvaccinated ones.

When an animal receives the double treatment, he has a mild attack of cholera. The vaccine furnishes his body with enough extra protective substances that the animal is uninjured. After the vaccination has "taken" this animal is liable to transmit disease for a period of from 20 to 30 days. After that time he should be dipped, the pen thoroughly disinfected, and then he can go back among the unvaccinated hogs. Otherwise he will carry the cholera.

It is better to allow a month to elapse and strict quarantine observed. Use different vessels to feed, and allow no one to go into the pens. If you give the other hogs a dose of vaccine, but not virus, they can safely associate with the hogs that had the double treatment, but under no other condition is this possible.

## BULLETIN BOARD IS FAVORED

Every Farmer Should Advertise Anything He May Have to Sell—Sales Are Encouraged.

Every ranchman should have a bulletin board on which to advertise anything he may have to sell. In this way dairy and poultry products, fruits, vegetables, and anything else to be disposed of, could be listed, and many sales made.

Often one's own neighbors desire the very thing that might be had on the next farm. The name of the farm should be placed at the top of the signboard, which should be made of durable material and placed near the road so it can be read with ease.

## WOMAN HAD NERVOUS TROUBLE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her.

West Derby, N. Y.—"I have had nervous trouble all my life and I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for nerves and for female troubles and it straightened me out in good shape. I work nearly all the time, as we live on a farm and I have four girls. I do all my sewing and other work with them help, as it shows that I stand it real well. I took the Compound when my ten year old daughter came and it helped me a lot. I have also had my oldest girl take it and it did her lots of good. I keep it in the house all the time and recommend it."—Mrs. LEWIS BREWER, West Derby, N. Y.

Happiness, nervousness, irritability, headache, headaches, dragging sensations, all point to female derangements which may be overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

**DAISY FLY KILLER** Farm workers, drivers, etc., and all the families in the household, especially children, are exposed to many insects, especially the house fly. Lydia E. Pinkham's Daisy Fly Killer is a safe, effective, non-poisonous insecticide. It kills flies quickly and effectively. It is safe to use around food and drink. It is non-poisonous to children, pets, birds, bees, etc. It is a safe, effective, non-poisonous insecticide. It is safe to use around food and drink. It is safe to use around food and drink.

**THE HIGH QUALITY SEWING MACHINE**

**NEW HOME**

**NOT SOLD UNDER ANY OTHER NAME**

Write for free booklet "Prints to be considered before purchasing a Sewing Machine." Learn the facts.

**THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., ORANGE, MASS.**

**HE HAD MADE NO PROMISES**

**Substitute Was Not Asked If He Could Play the Game, but Only If He Would.**

Although he will not get many opportunities of playing in cricket matches this year, George Robey will help to keep himself fit by practicing at the nets at Lord's.

The famous comedian has a great love for the summer game, and he tells an amusing story of one of those odd days, when everything goes wrong, which once befell him. He was watching a game when one of the captains came up to him, explained that he was a man short, and asked him if he would play.

"Certainly," agreed Robey.

He went out to field, and chiefly distinguished himself by missing two catches, fumbling the ball, and so on. Not content with that, he made a duck when he went in to bat.